

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

BANKING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING
STATISTICS, IRELAND.

1915.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY IVOR CHURCHILL, BARON WIMBORNE, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am desired by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the following Report on the Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland for the Year ended 31st December, 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

9th August, 1916.

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CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

11th August, 1916.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

BANKING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING
STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1915.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1915 on the Banking,* Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland.

Reports have hitherto been made on these statistics each half year, and contained figures relating in many cases to the preceding twenty years, but owing to the necessity at present existing of diminishing the number and bulk of publications it was decided to issue only one Report for the year 1915, and to include in it comparative figures for only five years.

IRISH JOINT STOCK BANKS.

The deposits and cash balances in Ireland in Joint Stock Banks† amounted to £66,803,000 Deposits and on the 31st December, 1915. With Cash Balances. the exception of the years 1901 and 1905 the deposits and cash balances have increased during each calendar year since the 31st December, 1887, when they stood at £29,771,000. The changes during the last twenty years are illustrated graphically in Diagram A. The records are interesting (but not an infallible) index of Irish agricultural conditions. Thus the deposits decreased in the first six

* Historical sketches of the development in Ireland of the Joint Stock Banks, Post Office, and Trustee Savings Banks, and of the Co-operative Credit Societies dealt with in this Report will be found in the previous Reports of this series, and in the Report on Agricultural Credit in Ireland (Cd. 7375 : 1914).

† The figures include the deposits and cash balances in Ireland (exclusive of Government and other Public Accounts) in the Bank of Ireland, National Bank, Ulster Bank, Munster and Leinster Bank, Belfast Bank, Provincial Bank, Northern Bank, Hibernian Bank, and Royal Bank.

months of seventeen of the twenty-nine years referred to, but a decrease is shown in the second six months in only two of these years. The comparatively frequent decreases in the first half of the year, and the few decreases in the second half are a consequence of the seasonal nature of the agricultural industry, the farmers' expenditure being heaviest in the first half of the year (when he decreases his deposits to purchase manures, seeds, &c.) and his receipts being largest in the second six months. Table I., page 12, shows the changes which have taken place in the amount of deposits and cash balances during the last five years. The decreases in the amounts in the second half of 1912 and the first half of 1914 are attributable to the outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease. The extraordinary increase of £2,493,000 in the first half of 1913 was due to the large sales of live stock following the stamping out of the disease; the phenomenal increase of £4,213,000 in the second half of 1914 was in part due to the same cause, but more largely to the increase in the prices of agricultural products caused by the war; the increase of £1,787,000 in the first half of 1915 would have been larger but for Irish investments in the 3½ per cent. War Stock issued in November, 1914. The decrease of £1,152,000 in the second half of 1915 was principally due to the very large purchases of the 4½ per cent. War Stock issued in June, 1915. (The amounts invested in the War Loans are referred to later on). This latter decrease illustrates the care that must be taken when drawing conclusions from Banking Statistics regarding the prosperity of the country.

Still greater care must be exercised in drawing conclusions from the amount of money due to the banks on account of bills discounted, advances to customers, and loans on security especially as particulars are not available as to the purposes for which the loans are made, or as to the amounts lent to persons in Ireland. The total amount of bills discounted, advances to customers, and loans on security, by the Irish Joint Stock Banks which have furnished the figures, generally show increases in the first half of the year, and decreases in the second. In the war months of 1914 there was an unusually large

decrease followed by an exceptional decrease in the first half of 1915—in normal times an increase would have been expected in the Spring—and by a very large decrease in the second half of 1915. The large decreases since the outbreak of war are stated to have been due to (1) the much smaller accommodation required by farmers in consequence of the high prices of their produce, (2) the smaller requirements for the industries (*e.g.*, building) which have had to curtail their operations in consequence of enhanced prices for raw materials, and (3) the fact that the Irish Banks instead of investing large sums as formerly in discounting first class paper in London now prefer to buy British Treasury Bills.

There are six banks in Ireland authorised to issue notes to specified amounts totalling £6,354,494 and before they can pay out notes in excess of the authorised issue they must hold at least an equivalent amount of coin. The average amount of coin held in the six banks of

issue in June and December of each
Coin and Bank of the last five years is shown in
Notes. Table II., page 12. The average
amount in December, 1915, was
£11,101,000, as against £5,000,000 in June, 1914.
The amount increased by £3,117,000 from June to
December, 1914, by £771,000 in the first half, and
£2,213,000 in the second half of 1915. These in-
creases were due to the fact that Irish bank notes were
made legal tender after the outbreak of war. The deple-
tion of the currency by lodgments of gold was made
good by the increased issue of bank notes. The cur-
rency, however, had not only to be maintained, but had
to be increased in consequence of enhanced prices and
increased trade, especially in the case of agricultural
products. This demand for increased currency was
met partly by Treasury Notes, &c., and partly by the
still further increased issue of notes by the Irish banks
which have more nearly approached their maximum
legal issue. The average amount of Irish bank notes
in circulation in June and December of each of the
last five years is shown in Table III., page 12. The
amount stood at £16,266,000 in December, 1915, as
against £8,238,000 in June, 1914, an increase of
£8,028,000. Of this increase £3,909,000 took place
in the latter half of 1914, £1,165,000 in the first half
and £2,954,000 in the second half of 1915.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks which are set out in Table IV., page 13, and those in Trustee Savings Banks shown in Table V., page 13. The progress of the accumulation of these two groups of small savings is illustrated graphically in Diagram A.

The deposits in Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st December, 1915, amounted to £11,781,000. The deposits had increased steadily up to the outbreak of war, and stood at their maximum—£13,303,000—on the 30th June, 1914. They decreased by £555,000 in the following six months, they showed the slight increase of £37,000 in the first half of 1915, but showed the very large decrease of £1,004,000 in the second half of 1915. The decrease is stated by the Post Office Authorities to be accounted for by War Loan Subscriptions (1) through withdrawals from the Savings Banks, and (2) through diversion of money that would have been deposited.

The deposits in Trustee Savings Banks on 31st December, 1915, was £2,490,000. The amount on the 30th June, 1913, was £2,633,000—the largest recorded since 1846. There was a decrease of £21,000 in the second half of 1913, an increase of £6,000 in the first, and a decrease of £59,000 in the second half of 1914, an increase of £53,000 in the first, and a decrease of £122,000 in the second half of 1915. The deposits on the 30th June, and 31st December in each of the last five years are shown in Table V., page 13.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Table VIII., page 14, presents statistics for the five years 1910 to 1914 of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Ireland which have been extracted from Reports issued by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. The deposits of these Societies on the 31st December, 1905 (the first date for which the figures are available) amounted to £12,710. Since then they have increased year by year and stood at £33,738 on the 31st December, 1914. The loan capital—loans from the Congested Districts Board and this Department, overdrafts on Joint Stock Banks, &c.—stood at £25,718 on the 31st December, 1905, and at £22,534 on the 31st December, 1914, the total capital (deposits and loan capital) amounted to £38,428 on the former date and to £56,272

at the latter. Accordingly, the deposits which on the 31st December, 1905, amounted to only 33 per cent. of the total capital amounted to 60 per cent. on the 31st December, 1914. The total amount of the loans granted by these Societies decreased from £55,493 in 1913 to £52,927 in 1914, and the number from 7,908 to 7,352 owing to the necessity for the withdrawal of loans by the Congested Districts Board and by this Department. As will be seen from Table VIII., page 14, the total capital of the Societies in Munster amounted to less than £4,000, as compared with over £17,000 for each of the other three provinces.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

The total amount of Government Stocks on the 31st December, 1915, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was £46,936,000. Table IX., page 15, shows the amount on the 30th June and the 31st December in each of the last five years. The amount showed an increase of £1,815,000 in 1911, and of £1,326,000 in 1912; a decrease of £618,000 in 1913; an increase of £152,000 in 1914, and the large increase of £4,894,000 in 1915. An increase of £2,232,000 took place on the first half of 1915, principally as a result of investments of £1,485,000 in the 3½ per cent. War Loan, and of an additional £468,000 in Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock. A further increase of £2,662,000 took place in the second half of 1915, as a result chiefly of the investment of £10,736,000 in the 4½ per cent. War Loan, the amount of Consols being reduced in the same period by £6,625,000, and the 3½ per cent. War Loan by £1,312,000. Table X., page 15, shows the amount of each kind of Government Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland.

RAILWAYS.

The gross traffic receipts of Irish Railways (other than the Light Railways) week by week for the years 1914 and 1915 have been supplied by the several Companies and will be found in Table XI., page 16, and illustrated graphically in Diagram B. The gross receipts amounted to £4,831,000 in 1915, as compared with £4,661,000 in 1914, £4,634,000 in 1913, £4,355,000 in 1912, and £4,353,000 in 1911.

In each of the first twenty-five weeks of 1915, i.e., up to the 25th June, the gross receipts were greater than in 1914, but in thirteen of the last twenty-seven weeks of the year the receipts were less than in the corresponding weeks of 1914, due chiefly to the very large exports of live stock in the second half of 1914.

For particulars of the capital, working expenditure, &c., of each Irish Railway reference should be made to the Railway Returns of the United Kingdom (e.g., Cd. 8038 : 1915) published by the Board of Trade, and to the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland (e.g., Cd. 8119 : 1915).

SHIPPING.*

Table XII. shows the total number and net tonnage of vessels that arrived at and departed from Irish Ports in each of the years 1907 to 1914. The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived from abroad decreased from 5,724,048 tons in 1913 to 4,620,470 tons in 1914, but the net tonnage of arrivals from ports in the United Kingdom increased from 7,528,602 tons in 1913 to 9,127,241 tons in 1914. The net tonnage of departures shows similar movements—a big decrease in the foreign and a big increase in the tonnage that left Irish ports for other ports in the United Kingdom. Table XIII., page 18, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels that arrived at and departed from each Irish port during the year 1914. The port of Cork accounts for two-thirds of the net tonnage in the foreign trade, but is credited with only a comparatively small tonnage in the cross-channel and Irish coasting trade. Dublin and Belfast each account for about one-third of the tonnage in the cross-channel and Irish coasting trade.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Department are much indebted to the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, the Post Office Savings Banks Department, the National Debt Office, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, the several Railway Companies, and the Board of Trade, for the Returns furnished by them in connection with this Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUTLER,

Superintendent of Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERION STREET,

DUBLIN, 7th August, 1916.

* The Shipping figures which appear in this Report do not include particulars of Vessels employed by His Majesty's Government in connection with the war.

T A B L E S.

Table I.—Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

Year.	Amount.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	On 30th June.	On 31st December.	From 1st January to 30th June.	From 1st July to 31st Dec.	From 1st January to 31st Dec.
1911	£ 56,011,000	£ 57,095,000	+ £ 1,075,000	+ £ 1,084,000	+ £ 2,159,000
1912	57,762,000	57,851,000	+ 857,000	- 101,000	+ 550,000
1913	60,144,000	62,142,000	+ 2,493,000	+ 1,908,000	+ 4,401,000
1914	61,955,000	66,168,000	- 187,000	+ 4,213,000	+ 4,026,000
1915	67,985,000	60,803,000	+ 1,787,000	- 1,152,000	+ 635,000

Table II.*—Average Amount of Coin held by the six Banks of Issue in Ireland.

Year	Amount.		Increase (+), Decrease (-)		
	In June.	In December	January to June.	July to December.	January to December.
1911	£ 4,121,000	£ 4,178,000	- 54,000	+ 57,000	- 187,000
1912	4,087,000	4,181,000	- 61,000	+ 44,000	- 47,000
1913	4,467,000	4,768,000	+ 300,000	+ 301,000	+ 637,000
1914	5,000,000	8,117,000	+ 232,000	+ 3,117,000	+ 3,349,000
1915	8,888,000	11,101,000	+ 771,000	+ 2,213,000	+ 2,984,000

* Compiled from accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vic., Cap. 37.

Table III.—Average Amount of the Bank Note circulation of the six Banks of Issue in Ireland.

Year.	Amount.		Increase (+), Decrease (-)		
	June.	December.	January to June.	July to December.	January to December.
1911	£ 7,544,000	£ 7,759,000	- 530,000	+ 215,000	- 315,000
1912	7,599,000	7,803,000	- 180,000	+ 204,000	+ 44,000
1913	8,216,000	9,019,000	+ 413,000	+ 803,000	+ 1,210,000
1914	8,238,000	12,147,000	- 781,000	+ 3,908,000	+ 3,128,000
1915	13,312,000	16,266,000	+ 1,165,000	+ 2,054,000	+ 4,110,000

Table IV.—Estimated Balance due to Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland.

Year.	Amount.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	On 30th June.	On 31st December.	From 1st January to 30th June.	From 1st July to 31st Dec.	From 1st January to 31st Dec.
1911	£ 12,253,000	£ 12,479,000	+ 322,000	+ 226,000	+ 548,000
1912	12,731,000	12,824,000	+ 262,000	+ 93,000	+ 345,000
1913	13,014,000	13,167,000	+ 153,000	+ 153,000	+ 343,000
1914	13,303,000	12,748,000	- 136,000	- 555,000	- 419,000
1915	12,785,000	11,781,000	+ 37,000	- 1,004,000	- 967,000

Table V.—Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

Year.	Amount.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	On 30th June.	On 31st December.	From 1st January to 30th June.	From 1st July to 31st Dec.	From 1st January to 31st Dec.
1911	£ 2,557,000	£ 2,566,000	+ 42,000	+ 9,000	+ 51,000
1912	2,599,000	2,606,000	+ 33,000	+ 7,000	+ 40,000
1913	2,633,000	2,612,000	- 21,000	+ 6,000	- 53,000
1914	2,618,000	2,559,000	- 59,000	- 122,000	- 68,000
1915	2,612,000	2,490,000	- 122,000	- 53,000	- 53,000

Table VI.—Total Amount of the Balances in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks (given separately in Tables IV. and V.)

Year.	Amount.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	On 30th June.	On 31st December.	From 1st January to 30th June.	From 1st July to 31st Dec.	From 1st January to 31st Dec.
1911	£ 14,810,000	£ 15,045,000	+ 364,000	+ 235,000	+ 599,000
1912	15,330,000	15,430,000	+ 285,000	+ 100,000	+ 385,000
1913	15,647,000	15,779,000	+ 217,000	+ 132,000	+ 348,000
1914	15,921,000	15,307,000	- 614,000	- 472,000	- 1,036,000
1915	15,397,000	14,271,000	- 1,126,000	- 90,000	- 1,036,000

Table VII.—Number of Accounts remaining open in the Post Office Savings Banks and in the Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland.

Year.		On 31st December in Post Office Savings Banks.	On 29th November in Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
1911	..	636,003	56,405	692,408
1912	..	641,800	56,652	698,452
1913	..	656,700	56,867	713,567
1914	..	658,000	55,356	713,356
1915	..	663,000	55,671	718,671

Table VIII.—Showing the Amount of Deposits, Loan Capital, Total Capital, and Reserve Fund of, and the number and amount of Loans granted by, the Co-operative Credit Societies in Ireland.

Credit Societies in	Deposits of Socie- ties,	Loan Capital.	Total Capital of Socie- ties.	Reserve Fund of Socie- ties.	Total Number of Loans granted to mem- bers.	Total Amount of Loans granted.
<u>LINESTRAN.</u>						
In 1910	..	5,106	7,391	12,497	567	No. £
In 1911	..	6,267	8,324	14,591	646	1,296 13,209
In 1912	..	7,638	8,203	15,841	815	1,283 14,507
In 1913	..	8,567	7,204	15,771	863	1,289 15,283
In 1914	..	10,416	6,830	17,246	896	1,370 15,642
<u>MUNSTER.</u>						
In 1910	..	1,426	3,426	4,852	329	580 4,291
In 1911	..	1,567	3,239	4,806	221	323 3,859
In 1912	..	1,857	3,323	5,180	291	445 3,581
In 1913	..	626	2,471	2,997	315	331 2,695
In 1914	..	1,947	1,962	3,909	342	441 2,802
<u>ULSTER.</u>						
In 1910	..	11,841	5,405	17,246	1,195	2,387 17,232
In 1911	..	12,519	5,405	17,924	1,335	2,377 18,939
In 1912	..	13,977	6,925	20,992	1,698	2,607 18,089
In 1913	..	12,177	5,895	18,072	1,586	2,469 18,742
In 1914	..	12,783	6,959	17,742	1,812	2,284 17,572
<u>CONNAUGHT.</u>						
In 1910	..	6,795	14,584	21,289	1,502	4,366 21,132
In 1911	..	6,937	12,297	19,234	1,484	3,984 19,659
In 1912	..	7,886	13,287	21,183	1,778	4,181 20,290
In 1913	..	7,415	11,028	18,463	1,729	3,738 18,594
In 1914	..	8,592	8,753	17,345	1,727	3,392 17,808
<u>IRELAND.</u>						
In 1910	..	25,078	30,806	55,884	3,593	8,618 55,855
In 1911	..	27,299	29,265	56,555	3,696	7,967 56,955
In 1912	..	30,468	31,738	62,206	4,492	8,522 58,344
In 1913	..	28,685	26,598	55,283	4,493	7,908 55,693
In 1914	..	33,738	22,534	56,272	4,779	7,362 52,927

Table IX.—Total Amount of Government Stocks on which Dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland.

Year.	Amount.		Increase (+), Decrease (-).		
	On 30th June.	On 31st December.	From 1st January to 30th June.	From 1st July to 31st Dec.	From 1st January to 31st Dec.
1911	£ 41,368,000	£ 41,182,000	+ £ 1,996,000	- £ 181,000	+ £ 815,000
1912	£ 42,420,000	£ 42,508,000	+ £ 1,217,000	- 79,000	+ £ 325,000
1913	£ 43,335,000	£ 41,800,000	+ £ 27,000	- £ 1,445,000	- £ 518,000
1914	£ 42,191,000	£ 42,042,000	+ £ 301,000	- £ 143,000	+ £ 152,000
1915	£ 44,274,000	£ 46,986,000	+ £ 2,239,000	+ £ 2,061,000	+ £ 4,394,000

Table X.—Amount of each kind of Government Stocks on which Dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland.

	On 30th June, 1914.	On 31st Dec., 1914.	On	On 31st Dec., 1915.
			30th June, 1915.	
£	£	£	£	£
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock (1903).	£ 14,754,000	£ 14,658,000	£ 14,622,000	£ 7,997,000
2½ per cent. Annuities (1906).	32,000	32,000	32,000	19,000
2½ per cent. Annuities .. Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock.	265,000 1,625,000	265,000 1,625,000	265,000 1,831,000	62,000 1,633,000
India 3½ per cent. Stock	4,012,000	4,038,000	4,097,000	4,057,000
India 3 per cent. Stock	1,948,000	1,946,000	1,967,000	1,945,000
India 2½ per cent. Stock	228,000	228,000	234,000	234,000
Guaranteed Land Stock (1891 Act).	10,794,000	10,729,000	10,680,000	10,643,000
Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock (1903 Act).	6,353,000	6,271,000	6,544,000	6,460,000
Guaranteed 3 per cent. Stock (1909 Act).	2,179,000	2,249,000	2,717,000	2,944,000
3½ per cent. War Loan Stock 1925-28 (1914).	—	—	1,485,000	175,000
4½ per cent. War Loan Stock 1925-45 (1915).	—	—	—	10,738,000
Total ..	£ 42,191,000	£ 42,042,000	£ 41,274,000	£ 40,936,000

Table XI.—COMPARATIVE Return of Weekly Railway

No. of Week in Annual Series.	Date. Week ending (1915).	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK.					
		Total.		Increase in 1915 as compared with 1914.		Decrease in 1915 as compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
1*	Friday	£	£	£		£	
January	8	69,567	77,128	7,561	10.9	-	-
9*	15	77,860	82,980	5,120	6.6	-	-
10	22	78,388	83,786	5,398	6.9	-	-
11	29	76,650	82,032	5,982	7.8	-	-
12	5	77,377	82,673	5,296	6.8	-	-
13	12	73,400	80,686	7,286	9.9	-	-
14	19	72,250	80,061	7,811	10.8	-	-
15	26	70,377	82,701	6,324	8.3	-	-
16	March	5	79,069	85,650	6,587	8.3	-
17	"	12	76,794	84,307	7,513	9.8	-
18	"	19	76,011	83,095	7,084	9.3	-
19	"	26	82,411	85,630	3,225	3.9	-
20	April	2	83,300	92,059	8,759	10.5	-
21	"	9	81,635	91,740	10,105	12.4	-
22	"	16	91,395	92,212	817	0.9	-
23	"	23	87,950	92,055	4,105	4.8	-
24	"	30	91,810	100,080	8,270	9.0	-
25	May	7	82,157	88,865	6,708	8.2	-
26	"	14	85,274	92,746	7,472	8.8	-
27	"	21	87,325	92,850	5,534	6.3	-
28	"	28	87,767	95,508	7,741	8.8	-
29	June	4	94,611	96,997	2,086	2.2	-
30	"	11	86,737	88,885	2,148	2.5	-
31	"	18	92,916	96,617	2,601	2.8	-
32	"	25	90,403	98,783	2,380	2.6	-
33	July	2	102,677	101,340	-	-	-
34	"	9	97,319	97,686	367	0.4	-
35	"	16	109,674	108,267	-	-	-
36	"	23	100,783	99,887	-	-	1,407
37	"	30	105,354	100,532	-	-	896
38	August	6	101,487	108,886	7,199	7.1	-
39	"	13	102,672	99,200	-	-	3,466
40	"	20	96,093	101,307	5,274	5.5	-
41	"	27	93,180	97,389	4,209	4.5	-
42	September	3	101,876	107,844	6,568	6.5	-
43	"	10	93,195	103,876	10,081	11.5	-
44	"	17	93,294	100,913	7,619	8.2	-
45	"	24	96,386	99,663	3,277	3.4	-
46	October	1	102,612	106,230	3,618	3.5	-
47	"	8	96,806	96,170	-	-	636
48	"	15	97,382	97,201	-	-	181
49	"	22	98,673	96,074	-	-	2,599
50	"	29	94,973	93,921	-	-	1,052
51*	November	5	97,452	95,606	-	-	1,847
52	"	12	93,515	88,571	-	-	5.3
53	"	19	93,869	84,602	-	-	4,944
54	"	26	91,133	86,202	-	-	9,717
55	December	3	89,141	90,323	1,182	1.3	-
56	"	10	80,042	85,485	4,543	5.0	-
57	"	17	88,534	90,385	851	1.0	-
58*	"	24	91,387	98,975	7,588	8.1	-
59*	"	31	84,866	80,126	1,209	1.5	-

* Owing to the closing of accounts at the end of the calendar half-year, the some of the Railways, do not in all cases

† Easter week.

‡ Whit week.

RAILWAYS.

Receipts in Ireland for the Years 1914-1915.

Receipts per Mile		AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE FROM BEGINNING OF YEAR.				Data.	No. of Weeks in Annual Service.
		Total.		Increase in 1915 as compared with 1914.	Week ending (1915).		
1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	Total.	Per Cent.		
£	£	£	£	£			
21-5	23-9	69,567	77,128	7,561	10-9	January 8	1*
24-1	25-7	147,427	160,108	12,681	8-6	" 15	2*
24-3	25-9	225,615	243,694	18,079	8-0	" 22	3
25-7	25-6	302,465	326,526	24,061	6-6	" 29	4
24-0	25-6	379,842	406,190	26,357	7-7	February 5	5
22-7	25-0	453,342	480,885	36,543	8-1	" 12	6
22-4	24-8	625,492	569,946	44,454	6-5	" 19	7
23-6	25-6	601,809	652,647	50,778	8-4	" 26	8
24-5	26-5	680,938	738,303	57,365	8-4	March 5	9
21-6	26-1	757,732	822,610	64,878	8-0	" 12	10
23-5	25-7	833,743	905,706	71,062	8-6	" 19	11
25-5	26-5	916,154	991,341	75,187	8-2	" 26	12
25-8	28-5	990,454	1,083,400	83,946	8-4	April 2	13
25-3	28-4	1,081,089	1,175,140	94,051	8-7	" 9	14
28-3	28-5	1,172,484	1,267,352	94,868	8-1	" 16	15
27-2	26-5	1,260,344	1,359,407	99,063	7-9	" 23	16
28-4	31-0	1,352,154	1,459,496	107,343	7-9	" 30	17
25-4	27-5	1,434,313	1,548,361	114,050	8-0	May 7	18
20-4	28-7	1,519,585	1,641,107	121,522	8-0	" 14	19
27-0	28-7	1,606,910	1,733,960	127,056	7-9	" 21	20
27-2	29-6	1,694,877	1,820,474	136,797	6-0	" 28	21
20-3	29-6	1,789,288	1,926,171	136,663	7-7	June 4	22
25-9	27-5	1,876,025	2,015,050	139,031	7-4	" 11	23
28-8	29-6	1,968,941	2,110,573	141,532	7-2	" 18	24
29-8	30-6	2,065,344	2,209,356	144,012	7-0	" 25	25
31-8	31-4	2,168,021	2,310,596	142,575	6-0	July 2	26*
30-1	30-2	2,255,340	2,400,382	148,042	6-3	" 9	27*
34-0	33-5	2,375,614	2,516,649	141,835	6-0	" 16	28
31-2	30-9	2,475,797	2,616,636	140,739	5-7	" 23	29
32-6	31-1	2,581,161	2,717,058	135,907	5-3	" 30	30
31-4	33-6	2,682,648	2,825,754	143,106	5-3	August 6	31
31-6	30-7	2,785,320	2,924,900	139,640	5-0	" 13	32
29-8	31-4	2,861,413	3,026,327	144,914	5-0	" 20	33
26-8	30-2	2,974,593	3,123,716	149,123	5-0	" 27	34
31-4	33-4	3,075,969	3,231,650	156,661	5-1	September 3	35
26-9	32-2	3,169,164	3,335,536	166,372	5-2	" 10	36
28-9	31-2	3,262,458	3,436,449	173,901	5-3	" 17	37
29-8	30-9	3,356,844	3,536,112	177,268	5-3	" 24	38
31-8	32-9	3,461,456	3,642,342	180,886	5-2	October 1	39
36-0	29-6	3,558,262	3,758,512	160,250	5-1	" 8	40
30-1	30-1	3,655,644	3,835,713	180,069	4-9	" 15	41
30-5	29-7	3,754,317	3,931,787	177,470	4-7	" 22	42
29-4	29-1	3,849,290	4,025,708	176,418	4-6	" 29	43
30-2	29-6	3,946,742	4,121,813	174,871	4-4	November 5	44
29-0	27-4	4,040,257	4,208,884	160,627	4-2	" 12	45
29-0	26-0	4,134,068	4,293,976	159,910	3-9	" 19	46
26-2	26-7	4,225,199	4,380,176	154,979	3-7	" 26	47
27-0	28-0	4,314,340	4,470,501	156,161	3-6	December 3	48
25-1	26-5	4,395,282	4,555,956	160,704	3-7	" 10	49
27-7	28-0	4,484,816	4,646,371	161,565	3-6	" 17	50
28-3	30-6	4,576,403	4,745,346	160,943	3-7	" 24	51*
26-3	26-7	4,661,269	4,831,471	170,312	3-7	" 31	52*

amounts returned for the 1st, 2nd, 26th, 27th, 51st and 52nd weeks, respectively, by

represent the receipts for seven days.

Table XII.—Showing for each of the Years 1907–1914 the Number and in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries and

Year.	Arrived.			
	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1907 ..	1,910	5,620,265	32,121	7,128,470
1908 ..	1,833	5,893,831	30,852	7,167,477
1909 ..	1,842	5,725,193	31,134	7,234,407
1910 ..	1,957	5,525,599	31,192	7,385,352
1911 ..	1,915	5,621,992	30,745	7,328,940
1912 ..	1,716	5,538,740	29,836	7,410,829
1913 ..	1,748	5,724,048	29,664	7,528,602
1914* ..	1,455	4,620,470	29,031	9,127,241

Table XIII.—Showing the Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels that
Foreign Countries and British Possessions and Coastwise

Name of Port.	Arrived.			
	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Belfast ..	411	390,666	9,511	3,908,827
Cork ..	462	3,011,825	1,957	549,230
Sligibbereen ..	9	13,023	265	32,446
Tralee ..	37	23,826	291	60,634
Dublin ..	259	313,954	8,368	3,185,114
Drogheda ..	8	3,658	303	88,137
Galway ..	9	4,933	165	29,452
Sligo ..	25	24,563	435	79,615
Westport ..	5	767	320	45,618
Limerick ..	62	67,009	426	111,026
Londonderry ..	192	519,472	1,270	334,961
Coleraine ..	5	1,013	628	80,879
Newry ..	6	6,304	1,557	317,633
Dundalk ..	1	181	769	148,028
Waterford [including New Ross.]	33	38,224	1,643	455,068
Wexford ..	1	552	1,113	606,273
Total ..	1,455	4,620,470	29,031	9,127,241

* Exclusive of vessels employed by His Majesty's

and Net Tonnage of Vessels that Arrived and Departed with Cargoes
British Possessions and Coastwise at the Ports of Ireland.

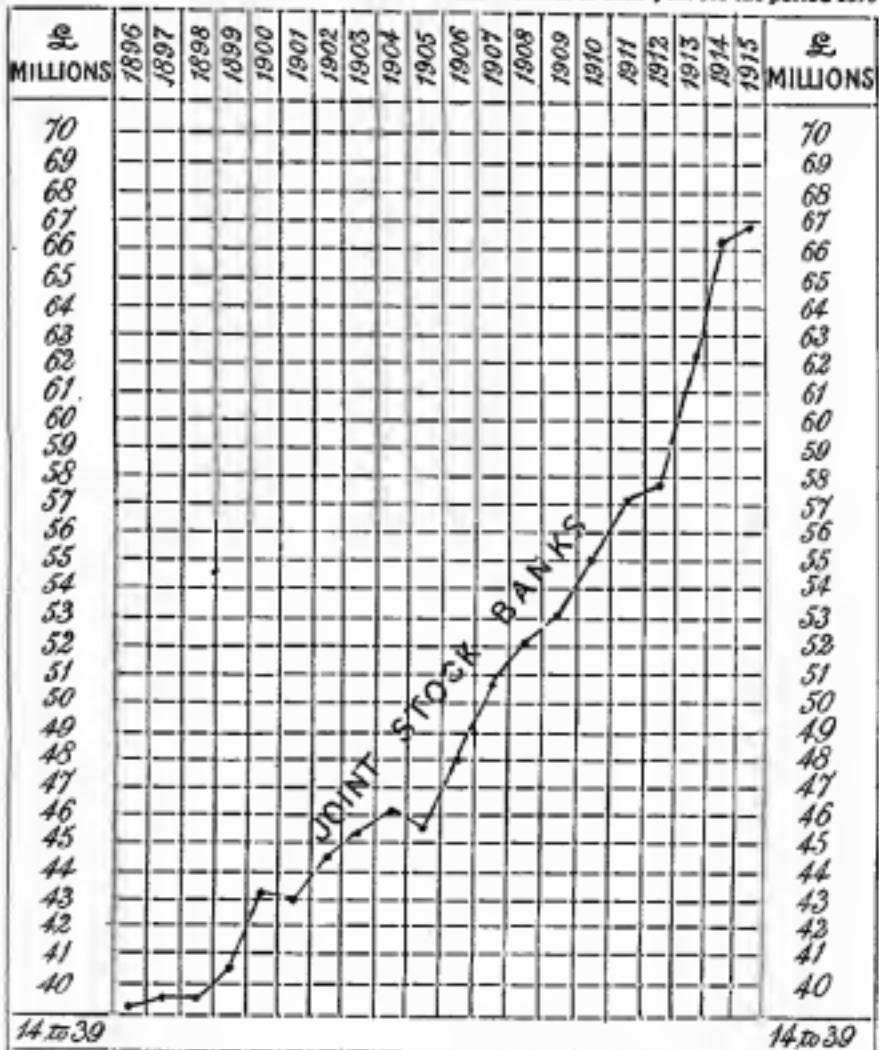
Departed.				
Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Years.
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1,347	4,972,162	32,709	7,362,734	1907
1,389	5,307,868	31,312	7,783,199	1908
1,312	5,080,314	31,698	7,968,176	1909
1,430	4,874,576	31,905	8,163,636	1910
1,472	5,017,302	31,248	8,047,984	1911
1,178	4,772,904	30,686	8,246,678	1912
1,234	4,927,807	29,986	8,360,075	1913
984	3,987,001	29,623	9,904,739	1914

Arrived and Departed with Cargoes and in Ballast from and to
at each Port in Ireland during the Year 1914.²

Departed.				Name of Port.
Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
239	298,230	9,749	3,355,830	Belfast.
436	2,953,705	2,021	611,066	Cork.
5	3,390	265	34,077	Skibbereen.
17	7,768	311	76,657	Tralee.
124	117,604	8,504	3,385,318	Dublin.
—	—	311	85,647	Drogheda.
3	690	170	32,434	Galway.
4	1,016	450	100,577	Sligo.
3	149	323	48,564	Westport.
12	9,818	470	182,128	Limerick.
100	490,731	1,376	376,355	Londonderry.
2	394	640	81,253	Coleraine.
7	3,536	1,530	319,019	Newry.
—	—	786	148,411	Dundalk.
29	9,298	1,582	482,217	Waterford (including New Ross).
3	272	1,115	807,188	Wexford.
984	3,897,001	29,623	9,904,739	

Government in connection with the war.

Diagram A.—Showing Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks and Accounts of Deposits in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland in December of each year for the period 1896-1915.



14 to 39

14 to 30

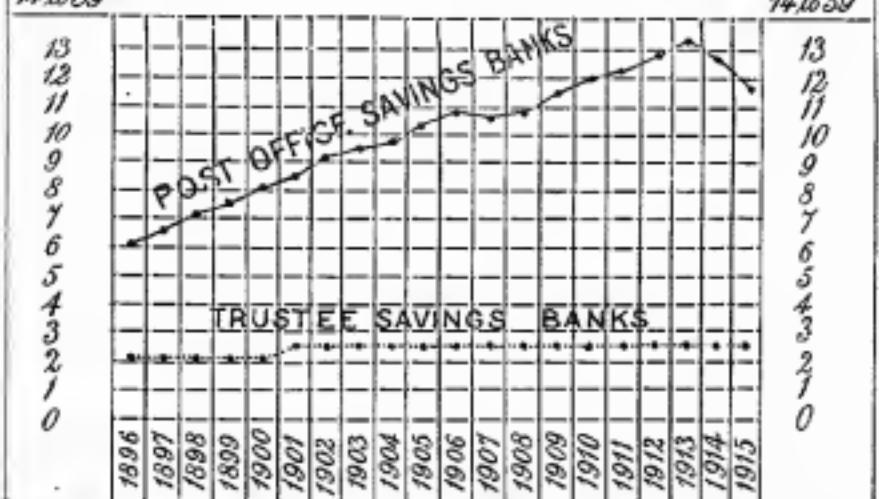
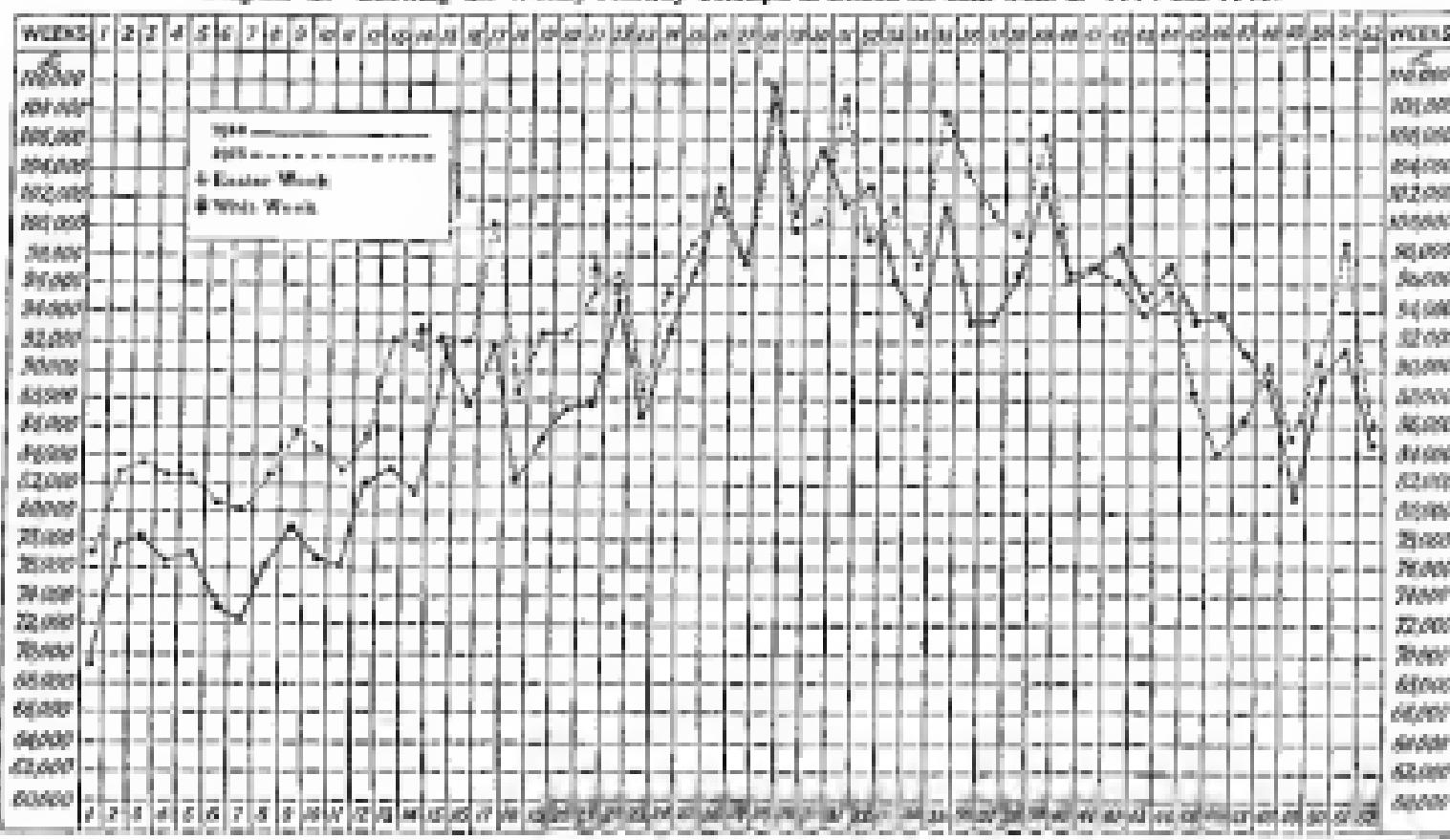


Diagram B.—Showing the Weekly Railway Receipts in billions for each week of 1914 and 1915.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

第十一章 会议与组织的领导力